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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Britain & France

IT is quite evident, despite the formal phraseology of the official communiqué issued at the conclusion of their discussions, that M. Mollet and Sir Anthony Eden did much more during the last two days than reach agreement on Anglo-French tactics to be employed in next week's Security Council debate on the Suez Canal dispute. The indications are they have inaugurated a new phase of relations between the two countries. Two highly important decisions were reached: to co-ordinate policies relating to the Middle East, and to co-operate in Africa. Thus implementation is given to the desires expressed earlier this year that traditional Anglo-French rivalries should be brought to an end and the contents cordial made a live and diplomatic instrument.

For over 40 years the Middle East has been the scene of fierce political rivalry between Britain and France. Now for the first time this century the two powers seemed decided to join hands for the defence of their common interests in this vital area.

THE communiqué also suggests that M. Mollet and Sir Anthony Eden moved towards a closer identity of views on the question of European unity, and that the British Prime Minister is prepared to go further than his original pledge to keep important military forces permanently on the continent in order to "bring Britain into Europe in peace-time." Significantly, in a reference to the need for strengthening political, military and economic co-operation between the nations of Western Europe, the statesmen agreed to study the new forms which this co-operation might take. But the dominating subject of the Paris discussions was the Suez Canal crisis, and here the communiqué was made interesting by virtue of what it failed to mention, rather than what it said. Strikingly absent was any reference to Anglo-French agreement on what action the two nations intend to take if UN deliberations on the dispute are abortive.

THERE is small chance indeed of any settlement emerging from the Security Council. Russia and Yugoslavia are certain to veto any proposals coming from the Big Three delegates, who will in turn vote against the Egyptian "complaint." Nor does the probability that the issue will then be taken before the General Assembly evoke much confidence that a formula acceptable to the disputants will be hammered out. If such be the case, Britain and France will certainly reserve the right to independent action. Negotiations based on accepted principles in the dispute, but it requires more than one party to negotiate and at this moment Col Nasser is in no mood to reach a negotiated agreement on terms even approximating those announced in the Dulles plan. Moreover, it is doubtful whether the United Nations will be able to make him do so.

THAT WAR IN INDIA

Russell Spurr reports on a war which Mr Nehru does not want the world to know about — you can read all about it in tomorrow's big feature-packed China Mail.

This report, which tells you how Indian troops are fighting against remote hill tribesmen who burn villages and take scalps, is only one of the highlights of tomorrow's week-end feature section.

Here are some others:
★ Donald Edgar begins a two-part flashback profile of Baron, the photographer, who died recently.
★ Is Separation good or bad? Ellen Ascroft talks to four couples whose marriages have lasted more than 30 years.
★ Krishna Menon, the man who loves to talk, what will be his impact on the Suez crisis, by Lee Armour.
There are all your regular favourites as well, including Jane Roberts' film reviews, three pages of local and overseas pictures, and special sections for women, children and sportsmen. There are cartoons, comic strips, book reviews, train teasers — all in the Saturday Mail.

KEYAY GETS TWO YEARS

Corruption Charge Upheld FOUR MEN NOT GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

William Murray Keay, 54, Superintendent of Mines, was found not guilty of conspiracy, but guilty of corruptly receiving \$25,000 and was sentenced to two years' gaol by Judge W. T. Charles at the Victoria District Court this morning.

The first three accused in the mines conspiracy trial were acquitted of conspiring to enable Keay to receive the bribe and discharged.

They were William Allan Hogarth, 52, chartered accountant and Director of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd; Henry Charles Patterson, 45, Director of H. C. Patterson and Co.; and John Patterson Whitefield, 54, Superintendent of Lights, Marine Department.

In passing sentence, Judge Charles commented that corruption was far too prevalent in the Colony. He said such occasions as this pained him considerably.

CHARGES EXPLAINED

The trial started on August 20 and lasted until September 18, when His Honour reserved his judgment. It attracted considerable public interest throughout. This morning, the Court was full of spectators.

Hogarth, Patterson and Whitefield were represented by Mr D. A. L. Wright, instructed by Mr J. C. Stewart, of Stewart and Co. Mr Victor Gittins defended Keay, instructed by Mr H. Caine, of Johnson, Stokes and Master.

The Crown was represented by Mr W. A. Blair-Kerr, Acting Solicitor General, and Mr Dermot Rea, Crown Counsel. They were assisted by Mr T. Kavanagh, Assistant Superintendent of Police (Anti-Corruption).

The reading of the judgment by Judge Charles lasted half an hour. He explained the charges. The four accused are charged, in effect, with having conspired together between January 1, 1956 and June 5, 1956 to enable the fourth accused to receive a bribe of \$25,000 for him exercising his official functions as the Superintendent of Mines in favour of the Bohespie Syndicate in connection with the granting and transfer of mining licence and a prospecting licence.

The fourth accused is also charged with having corruptly received on June 4, 1956 the sum of \$25,000 as a reward for him, as Superintendent of Mines, showing favour to the Bohespie Syndicate in relation to the granting and issue of licences to the syndicate and the subsequent transfer of the same licences to the Mountain Lead Mining Co. Ltd.

The Judge then went into the evidence and his reasons and gave the following verdict:

On the first charge I find all four accused each not guilty. My reason for doing so is that I am not satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the fourth accused, while Superintendent of Mines, received the sum of \$25,000, that the sum was not paid with the intention of it being received as the reward alleged.

c. I am satisfied beyond doubt that the sum was received in the belief that it

was intended as the reward alleged.

d. I am satisfied beyond doubt that the sum was received with the intention of accepting it as the reward alleged.

Heavy Punishment

In mitigation Mr Gittins said, "The consequences of the conviction of Keay constitute a heavy punishment. Irrespective of any sentence your Honour may impose."

He said that Keay had put in a lot of good work in the Mines

Department. He had put the Department of Mining in Hong Kong on its feet. It was mainly due to Keay that the Mining Department had been earning revenue for the Colony in the last few years and it was mainly due to Keay that most of the illicit mining in the Colony had been checked. The present Mining Ordinances and Regulations were mainly Keay's work.

The accused had served in both World Wars, continued Mr Gittins. He joined up in World War I while still under age. In World War II he was called up in 1938 in the Searchlight Regiment as Captain. In 1939 he was Chief Petty Officer in the Royal Navy in combined operations and in 1943 he was commissioned as Engineering Lieutenant and served in major landing craft and in 1944 he took part in D Day landings in Normandy. Keay took part in major landings in the Middle East and Far East.

As he sentenced Keay, Judge Charles said, "Such occasions as this pain me indeed. You have been found guilty of a charge of corruption. I have taken into account that corruption is far too prevalent in the Colony, so prevalent that there is a special branch of the police established to deal with it. I have taken into account that the offence is difficult to detect and I also take into account that you held a position of trust and you abused that trust. I take into account that it was not a small sum of money, but quite a big sum."

"On the other hand in your favour are the matters which your Counsel very properly brought to my notice and I will add this: They have caused me to modify my views on what would be the appropriate punishment in this case."

'Abused Trust'

On the other hand in your favour are the matters which your Counsel very properly brought to my notice and I will add this: They have caused me to modify my views on what would be the appropriate punishment in this case."

Heavy damage to crops in the Nadia and Jaman districts was reported, and rail communication between parts of West Bengal and North Bengal was disrupted. —United Press.

QUEEN'S SURGEON KILLED

London, Sept. 27. Sir William Gilliat, surgeon and gynaecologist to Her Majesty the Queen, was killed tonight in a car accident.

He was 72. Sir William was present at the birth of both Prince Charles and Princess Anne.

He was alone in his car when it collided with a truck in Chertsey, Surrey, about 20 miles south-west of London.

Sir William also attended the Duchess of Kent when the present Duke was born in 1935. —United Press.

Bomb Explodes, Seven hurt

Nicosia, Sept. 27. A time bomb wounded seven soldiers when it exploded in a canteen at Wayne's Keep camp here today. The explosion followed close on the bombing of Peki, described as the extremist wing of EOKA.

Tonight a British officer was shot dead. —United Press.

Canal Users Assn: A Problem For Eden

London, Sept. 27. A straight-faced Briton has told the Manchester Guardian that he and some friends are planning to set up a Canal Users' Association on a rustic English waterway to protest the Government's nationalisation of British canals.

Britain nationalised its canals along with its railroads in 1948. But the reader, Mr E. W. Pilkington, said he only got the idea of setting up a Kennet and Avon Canal Users' Association "recently."

The Kennet and Avon Canal runs between the Thames at Reading and the River Avon south of Stratford. Once a major commercial waterway it is now used only by occasional motor cruisers and by fishermen.

"As a user of the Kennet and Avon I was deeply shocked when some time ago the Government of this country nationalised the canal without first asking my permission or even consulting me," Pilkington wrote to the Guardian. —United Press.

BURMA TRAIN AMBUSHED

Rangoon, Sept. 27. Burmese rebels ambushed a passenger train in Mandalay on Tuesday night killing the fireman and capturing 10 wounded police guards, reports reaching here today said.

The train was mined and the engine derailed. Three explosions wrecked the passenger coaches.

The police held off attackers until their ammunition gave

That Surprise Trip To Russia— Why Did Tito Go?

London, Sept. 27. The Soviet Communist Party Secretary Mr. Nikita Khrushchev and President Tito of Yugoslavia arrived in Sebastopol on the Black Sea tonight, it was reported by Moscow Radio.

Tito's hurried mission amazed Yugoslav Communists and observers in the West. The mission to Russia was not disclosed until six hours after Marshal Tito and Mr Khrushchev flew off from a Belgrade military airport in Mr Khrushchev's private plane.

Going To 'Rest'

The official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said Marshal Tito and Mr Khrushchev were going to the Black Sea to "rest."

There was no indication of the real purpose of the hurried trip in official circles in Belgrade, London or other Western capitals.

But there was speculation it might have to do with: ★ President Eisenhower's forthcoming decision on October 16 whether to continue American aid to Yugoslavia. Tito needs it, or a substitute for it.

★ Growing reports of new differences between Soviet Communism and Marshal Tito's Yugoslavs. Criticism has been voiced on both sides since the two Communist parties pledged co-operation last June 20 during Marshal Tito's trip to Moscow.

★ A joint stand on the Suez crisis. Yugoslavia, though pledged to neutrality, has a seat in the United Nations Security Council, where the Suez stalemate is now being debated.

★ Some internal crisis in Russia might have brought on Mr Khrushchev's trip in an attempt to enlist Marshal Tito as witness that the new post-Stalin policy is paying off.

Fundamental Issues

John Earle, China Mail special correspondent in Belgrade, said fundamental issues affecting the future course of Communism, development were seen in usually well informed circles here: as motivating the surprise flight of Marshal Tito to the Soviet Union with Mr Khrushchev.

Though nothing has been disclosed about the nature of his coming talks there, it was believed the problem had to be faced whether Communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe should continue to develop along a mere liberalised

road or whether "he clock should be put back towards Stalinism."

Inside the Soviet Union itself, these two currents could be personified in the figures of Mr Khrushchev and the Vice-Premier, Mr Molotov. It was stated.

If certain reports from the Soviet Union were to be believed that the pro-Stalinist group was becoming stronger again, President Tito might well wish to do all he could to help the Khrushchev current.

Stalin and all he stood for is hated by Yugoslav leaders, who think of their expulsion from the cominform in 1948 as

TENGKU SAYS

Terrorists A Beaten Force

Kuala Lumpur, Sept. 27. The Malaysian Communist Party was a beaten force seeking "face-saving" surrender terms, the Chief Minister of Malaya, Tengku Abdul Rahman, said today.

He was referring to a Peking Radio broadcast which quoted the Malaysian Communist Party as seeking further negotiations to end Malaya's eight-year-old jungle war.

Speaking at a press conference, he said, "I am very encouraged by the message over Peking Radio. I am convinced the Communists are a beaten force."

REAL PINCH

"They are feeling a real pinch and have to appeal to the outside world to finish the war by providing them with better surrender terms."

He said any surrender must be unconditional.

"It would be a good thing if Communist China would ask them to lay down their arms—that would be the only intervention I would accept."

The Chief Minister said he was prepared to see representatives of the Malaysian Communist Party to tell them that terrorists could have a subsistence allowance of \$100 a month for 12 months if they agreed to return to China.

"I would recommend 'pocket money' to get them away and would send them back to China as soon as all of them laid down their arms." —Reuters.

Nixon's View Of Red China In UN

Louisville, Sept. 27. Vice-President Richard Nixon said today it would be "morally disastrous" to admit Communist China to the United Nations and the Eisenhower administration remained firm in its opposition.

He also said the question of the Communist Chinese invasion of northern Burma was a "matter that should go to the United Nations."

Mr Nixon told a University of Louisville audience: "We made it clear that aggression anywhere may be considered aggression against the United Nations and in the same sense aggression against the United States."

However, he said, Burma would first have to lay the matter before the United Nations. —United Press.

World's Fastest Plane Crashes

Washington, Sept. 27. The world's fastest experimental rocket plane crashed today two minutes after it was released from the belly of its B-50 mother plane, the Air Force announced.

The pilot, Captain MEBurn G. Apt, 32, was killed. His wife and two daughters, aged two and five, live on the air base.

He was on a routine indoctrination flight when the accident occurred, the spokesman said.

The plane, named the X-2, crashed at the north-east corner of the Edwards Air Force base reservation.

The pilot's body was found in the cockpit of the aircraft. Cause of the crash was not immediately known.

ITS RECORDS

"Lt.-Col. Frank Everest flew the plane 1,900 miles an hour last summer. Captain Ivan Kinchelov later flew the X-2 to an altitude of 128,000 feet. Neither performance figure has been officially confirmed.

The rocket-propelled plane was designed to investigate the so-called "thermal barrier." That refers to the enormous heat generated on the skin of a high-speed plane by air friction. —United Press.

'Give Up Penang And Malacca'

Kuala Lumpur Sept. 28. Malaya's triple alliance government, in a memorandum published today, recommended that Britain should demand her rights over the settlements of Penang and Malacca.

It recommended that Malaya —promised independence by Britain by August 31, 1957, if possible— should be called Malaysia —with a common nationality and that Malaya should be the official and national language and Islam the official religion. —Reuters.

Prisoners Seize Airliner At Gun-point, Force Landing

Buenos Aires, Sept. 27. A group of 51 Bolivian political prisoners commandeered a Bolivian airliner today and forced the pilot at gun-point to land in Argentine territory, where they asked for asylum. The prisoners, chiefly members of the opposition Socialist Party, were arrested at Santa Cruz in Bolivia in the wake of anti-government riots last Saturday.

The prisoners were being flown in a regular airliner from Santa Cruz to Potosi, where three of them pulled guns and forced the pilot to land at Salta, about 800 miles north-west of here. The Argentine military authorities interned the prisoners in the Salta garrison pending a decision by the Argentine government on their request for asylum. —France-Press.

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Rhine Wine For Royalty



On the second day of their official visit to West Germany, King Paul and Queen Frederica of Greece visited the Rhine. Photo shows: In the County office of Rudesheim, Queen Frederica and King Paul were presented with a drink of welcome by Germany's wine queen—Annamaria Michel.—Express Photo.

Republicans Hit Back At Dean Acheson

Washington, Sept. 27. Mr Leonard Hall, Chairman of the Republican Party National Committee, today struck back in a communique at former Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, who yesterday supported the Democratic presidential nominee, Adlai Stevenson, and attacked President Eisenhower's foreign policy.

The communique said: "The name Dean Acheson is connected in the minds of Americans with Korea."

"On January 12, 1950, Acheson, as Secretary of State, publicly left the Republic of Korea outside our defence perimeter."

"On June 25, 1950, the Communists launched an attack on South Korea. Americans

remember the costly stalemate which ensued. Acheson and (former President Truman) were unable to get a peace."

Stalemate

The communique continued: "Thousands upon thousands of American youngsters were killed, maimed and wounded. President Eisenhower ended the Korean stalemate without the Communists gaining one foot of ground."

"Adlai Stevenson served for three years in the State Department with Dean Acheson. I think it is fair to ask Adlai Stevenson whether he would choose Dean Acheson as his Secretary of State," the communique concluded.—France-Press.

Parents Left Baby In Cinema

Barcelona, Sept. 27. The night watchman of the Cinema La Principal in Barcelona was aroused by a young couple who told him they had "forgotten something in the cinema."

The watchman turned on the lights and the couple picked up the "something they had forgotten." It was a small baby, their son, who was sleeping peacefully in one of the seats.

The couple did not explain how they had come to forget the baby when they went home.—China Mail Special.

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Overseas Chinese Investment Co.

Paris, Sept. 27. An office has been set up in Shanghai to prepare for the establishment of the Shanghai Overseas Chinese Investment Company. It will be a state operated trust company through which overseas Chinese may invest in local construction projects, the New China News Agency reported.

An eight per cent annual dividend will be paid or remitted abroad to overseas Chinese shareholders of the future company and they will retain ownership of their capital after Socialism is built up in China, the agency said.

All overseas Chinese investors will be assisted in finding jobs according to their ability and need if they return to the country, the agency added.—France-Press.

INFLATED

Melbourne, Sept. 27. The Melbourne Board of Works which spends millions of money in large slabs had the purchase of a spare tyre listed as an item of business on the agenda. Reason: it was for a piece of earth-moving equipment and the price was £A658 6s. 8d.—China Mail Special.

Suez Argument Beyond Nehru

Jedda, Sept. 27. Mr Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, said here today "everyone is convinced that the Suez Canal should remain free for the use of every nation."

He added: "I do not understand the present argument and controversy on this matter."

"I sincerely hope wisdom will overcome this problem and that a final and peaceful settlement can be reached."

Mr Nehru, who was addressing a large gathering of Saudi Arabian notables and students, said India and Saudi Arabia "share the same principles and are trying to achieve the same target—to co-operate in maintaining peace and order in the world, and especially in the Middle East."

Very Happy

He said he was "very happy to see the vast and important developments in Saudi Arabia carried out by King Saud's wise and stable government."

Mr. Nehru reached Jedda, Saudi Arabia's main port, late yesterday. He toured the port's new installations today and was expected to return tonight to Riyadh, the capital, where he arrived on Monday for an official visit.—Reuter.

Proposals For China's Next 5-Year Plan
EMPHASIS ON ATOMIC ENERGY & AUTOMATION

By DAVID CHIPPE

Peking, Sept. 27. China's second five-year plan, to start in 1958, proposals for which were adopted by the Communist Party Congress at its closing session here today, stresses the need for the use of atomic energy and automation as part of a huge industrial development programme.

But the proposals emphasise that China must rely for success on her age-old source of wealth, saying: "Success or failure in fulfilling the agricultural plan has a profound influence on the execution of the whole plan for the national economy of our country."

The plan says: "The country should press ahead vigorously with establishment of industries utilising atomic energy for peaceful purposes." In another section it says: "We must start building up the most advanced branches of science and techniques, known to the world, such as the science of atomic energy, radio, electronics and techniques of automation and remote control."

No Estimates

No estimate of the total cost of the plan is published.

The plan repeats that aid from the Soviet Union and other Communist countries "is an important condition for building socialism in our country."

By 1962 it is planned to produce 250 million tons of grain yearly, an increase of nearly 60 million on the 1957 target.

Despite widespread national calamities the authorities still hope to exceed the 1957 target this year but a 12 year plan for agriculture published last January fixed the target for 1957 (end of the third five-year plan) at two and a half times the 1955 figure, which would make the annual production 450 million tons.

To achieve this would mean a tremendous increase during the third five-year plan and the Chinese presumably plan that some of this will be achieved by mechanisation of agriculture and reclamation of waste lands.

Oil Production

Mechanisation will mean a huge increase in China's petroleum consumption and the plan puts the target figure for crude oil production in 1962 at between five and six million tons—three times as much as the 1957 planned output of 2.01 million tons.

The plan says railways are being built towards the new oilfields and that improvements in communications which are necessary for increased production is a major task. Over 9,000 miles of new railways and about 10,000 miles of trunk highways will be built in five years. The proposals said the central task of the plan was still to give priority to heavy industry and the target for steel in 1962 is 12,000,000 tons—nearly three times the target of 1957.

Twin Objects

The two biggest increases in production are metal cutting machine tools which will increase six times and chemical fertilisers, whose production will be up from the 1957 target of 576,000 tons to over three million tons.

These point to twin objects and fundamentals in the second five-year plan—priority on capital construction in industry, and the need for ever-increasing crop yields.—Reuter.

5,000 PILOTS APPLY

Ottawa, Sept. 27. Some 5,000 pilots of varying nationalities have offered so far to work on the Suez Canal, Egypt's Ambassador, El Hussein El Khelbi, said today. "A very large number of Canadian pilots had offered their services but that none had been accepted so far. However, some 60 Canadian requests are being studied by Egypt's newly-constituted Suez Canal authority, Khelbi said.—France-Press.

Pitched Battle In Algeria

Algiers, Sept. 27. A total of 50 unarmoured rebels were killed in a pitched battle with French security troops this afternoon on the road from Batna, near MacMahon, in north-eastern Algeria.

Eight wounded rebels were picked up by the French troops who suffered three killed and eight wounded.

The engagement began this morning after a Piper Cub observation plane spotted a large rebel band in the vicinity of the road.

The pilot immediately signalled back to headquarters, who sent off troops in helicopters to surround the band. At the same time, two battalions set off by road for the spot.

During the fight, which was reported to have been extremely violent, French military plants added the ground forces.—France-Press.

Soekarno At Black Sea

London, Sept. 27. Marshal Nikolai Bulganin and Premier Dmitri Shepilov met President Soekarno of Indonesia today at the Black Sea resort of Sochi where President Soekarno had stopped for a short rest before visiting China, Moscow radio reported.

President Soekarno was accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Mr Ruslan Abdulgani, at the meeting with the Soviet Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

(President Tito of Yugoslavia and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Communist Party chief, left Belgrade today for Russia and the announcement of their departure said they would spend a few days on the Black Sea coast.)—Reuter.

New Type Sleeper Made In China

Paris, Sept. 27. The first of a new type of railway sleeping car made in China, which is being tested for Peking by rail, the New China News Agency reported.

This all steel passenger car with modern conveniences was made at a locomotive and railway coach plant in Tientsin. Serial production of the new type of sleeping car will begin next month, the agency said.—France-Press.

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ANGRY SCENE AT POZNAN TRIAL

Armed Police Cordon Off Streets To Court

SHOUTING CROWD PUSHED BACK

By SIDNEY TAYLOR

Poznan, Sept. 27.

A "sadistic" crowd in the Poznan bread riots forced a police corporal on to spiked railings, and prevented a doctor from helping the dying man, one of the accused told the court when the trials of 154 men for murder and other crimes opened here today.

Scores of grey-uniformed police with rifles and carbines cordoned the streets around the modern court building, and there was an angry scene when militiamen pushed the shouting crowd back.

The trials, arising from the "black Thursday" riots of last June when 52 people were killed, are being held in two courts, each under three "peoples judges", one of whom is a dark-haired woman. Seats in the courts were packed with trade unionists and the relatives of the accused, including a weeping woman in black wearing a silver crucifix. Distinguished French, Belgian and English lawyers and attaches from the Western embassies attended.

5 Leaders Dismissed

Mr Alfons Leman, prosecuting, told the court today that five top officers of Poznan militia included in the district commander had been dismissed following citizens' complaints of improper treatment of prisoners after the riots. Four were under arrest, he said, and investigations had started against ten. Three of the men who appeared in one court today were accused of the "bestial murder" of a security police corporal. They were Jerzy Sroka and Kazimierz Zurek, both 18, and Jacek Polynowicz, 20. Simultaneously in the second court eight youths and a man of 35 were charged with carrying out assaults on the Poznan gail and militia post. They were also accused of stealing arms and using them to attack the security police headquarters after which, it was alleged, they plundered flats and shops. Zurek, a heavy built youth, said he would plead guilty only to giving the security officer one blow in the face.

Recaptured

He said he was out looking for a job on the railway when he joined a mob forcing its way into Poznan gail. He helped to throw documents into the street where a large bonfire was being made. On the railway bridge he heard someone shout that a security man had murdered a woman and two children. He saw between 50 and 100 people around the man, who three times got away only to be captured again. There was blood on his face. He tried to get on a passing tram.

Four or five men dragged him off, minus his uniform jacket and wrist watch. The officer then made a break towards the station but was seized by the hands and legs and put on a spiked fence. He got off, made for a station platform and tried to find shelter in a railway compartment. Zurek said he then struck him, though the officer was weak and bleeding.

Mocked Doctor

The officer was dragged across the railway lines. Sroka was kicking him all over the body. Then, in mockery of a doctor, he started lifting the officer's eyelids. Finally he dropped a lighted cigarette in the injured man's open mouth.

Zurek admitted that three times the mob would not allow an ambulance with a doctor to rescue the injured officer. "All of them wanted him to die on the spot," he said. Sroka was helping to push the ambulance away. Zurek also admitted taking part in the looting of some kiosks selling cigarettes, chocolate and beer. He alleged that Polynowicz was one of the men who seized the security man as he was trying to board the tramcar. Polynowicz later trampled on the man's chest.

Denied Allegations

Zurek said Polynowicz, who was drunk and swinging, was one of the most active in the crowd around the injured officer. Polynowicz helped to drag him across the railway lines. Polynowicz, sitting next but one to Zurek with a militiaman between, denied these allegations.

Prefers Cigars



Mrs Lis Groes, the Danish Minister of Trade, enjoys a smoke and like many other Danish women she prefers a good cigar rather than a cigarette, and she is seen here having her cigar lit for her by Mr Joergen Zedeler, director of Technological Institute, during celebrations which marked the 50th anniversary of the Institute, in Copenhagen.—Express Photo.

APPEAL TO REFUGEES:

COME HOME TO E. GERMANY

Berlin, Sept. 27.

The East German Government today invited "those who fled from the German Democratic Republic" to West Germany to return to their homes and assured them they would not be harmed.

White Australia

Policy

Should Be Discarded Says Scientist

Melbourne, Sept. 27.

The White Australia Policy should be discarded "like a worn-out garment we have at last outgrown," the Chairman of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Sir Ian Clunies-Ross said here tonight.

"Steps must be taken to show that we have abandoned fears and the prejudice of the past," Sir Ian said. "We must justify the claim that the Australian judges all men by what they are rather than by place, power, race or creed."

Sir Ian did not call for unrestricted Asian immigration that would threaten Australian wage standards and institutions, but urged careful selection of a limited quota of Asian migrants.

"We would then no longer stand convicted of irrational arbitrary discrimination against our fellows on grounds of race and colour," Sir Ian said. He was addressing the Australian Dental Association's Queensland Branch here on problems of Australia's scientific development.—Routier.

Dancing Lessons For German Officers

Hanover, Sept. 27. Young German officers cadets are to start having dancing lessons this autumn as part of their training as junior leaders of West Germany's new armed forces. Social accomplishments have their place alongside the military and technical at the officers' school here, which is already training the first group of 280 cadets.

The potential officers will also be taught English and French in view of the new army's ties with the Atlantic alliance. So far, the Army has 47,000 of the 60,000 officers and men which it is scheduled to have by the end of this year. There has been no shortage in the supply of officer cadets, but the forces are short with a dearth of young candidates for the posts of first and second lieutenants.

Even the youngest wartime officers are now too old for these jobs, and cadets are being recruited from men aged between 20 and 30 who, because of the complete postwar demobilisation of Germany, had no army training at all. The cadets have already passed a selection examination and need a total of at least two years' training before being commissioned. Recruiting authorities have found that North Germany provides the highest proportion of officer cadets. To the south, 62 recruiting officers combed Bavaria, but they found only 84 of 1,000 secondary school leavers who were asked to become cadets. —Routier.

EQUAL FUNCTIONAL ROLE WANTED FOR A-AGENCY

New York, Sept. 27.

Mr M. H. Wershof, the Canadian delegate to the 81-nation atoms-for-peace conference here, today called for an international "atoms-for-peace agency" in which all members big and small would in principle have an equal functional role.

"My government considers that all members should enter the agency expecting to make contributions to it in one form or another and to derive benefits from it," he said.

Mr Wershof noted that in some cases the contribution would be greater than the direct benefits received, while in other cases, the reverse would be true.

Differences

"Nevertheless these will be differences of degree. The agency should not operate in such a way that certain members are considered solely as contributors and other solely as recipients."

"We consider that the agency should work on a co-operative basis, as in a partnership to which each member brings something and from which each member derives something," he said.

Mr Felixberto Serrano, leader of the Philippines delegation called for a broadening of "the democratic basis" of the proposed governing board. He said there was "an obvious imbalance of power" between board and conference.

He noted that of the 23 governors the conference was to elect only two.

Mr Serrano also urged that the conference should have broad policy powers on all matters concerning the agency rather than "purely recommendatory" ones.

Inverted Pyramid

"In the way we thus discern the pattern of relations between board of governors and the general conference, we believe it presents a case of an inverted pyramid," Mr Serrano went on. "It is also a case of the creature being more powerful than the creator."

Mr Thanat Khoman, Thailand's permanent delegate at the United Nations, said it seemed to be generally accepted that there could be no monopoly in technical and scientific knowledge or the possession of atomic materials.

"In consequence," he said, "those nations which may join the agency today as receivers may become tomorrow, or in the near future, contributors. In other words, all of us, even the least developed areas, should be looked upon not as perennial recipient nations but as eventual contributors to the agency."

Supplier

Thailand herself would do all in her power to develop into a contributing nation, not impeding in technical knowledge but in the supply of atomic material, Mr Khoman said.—Routier.

Saudi Dollar Aid For Egyptians

Cairo, Sept. 27.

The Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Egypt, Abdullah Ibrahim el Fadi, announced today that his country was ready to pay for its purchases in Egypt in American dollars.

The Ambassador made the announcement following a meeting with the Egyptian Finance Minister, Abdel Monem el Kaysouni. He stated that he had come to see the Finance Minister in order to inform him that Saudi Arabia was ready to put any part of the amount of its purchases at the disposal of Egypt in hard currency.

The Saudi Arabian Government has already extended large dollar credits to Egypt to counteract the Western nations' economic sanctions.—France-Press.

JAPANESE UNIONISTS IN BRITAIN

London, Sept. 27.

Four Japanese trade unionists who have spent nearly a month in this country meeting representatives of industry, were welcomed by Britain's Minister of Labour, Mr Iain MacLeod at a reception here tonight to mark the end of their visit to Britain.

Leader of the delegation is Mr Koyama, chief of the Political Section of the General Council of Trade Union in Japan. He has been accompanied on the tour by Mr Toyama, representing broadcasting workers, Mr Hara, representing colliery workers, and Mr En-ka, union representative of electrical machinists.

During the past month the four men have visited several towns in Britain and have talked with leaders of industry as well as with workers.

SAW BALLET

In a crowded programme they have watched time to watch ballet in London and a performance of "Hamlet" at Stratford-on-Avon.

Mr Koyama told Reuters that he was very pleased he had made his visit, and that he had learnt a lot about the way in which trade unionism works in Britain.

"One thing I do feel," he said, "is that your Trade Union Congress could take a more active part in international affairs."

"But I have been most impressed by the healthy attitude of your trade unions, and the manner in which they work,"—Routier.

'American Dream' Of Equality —Nixon

Louisville, Sept. 27.

Vice-President Richard Nixon said today that he was in favour of methods of persuasion and education to solve the problem of racial integration in the United States.

Nixon, in a speech at Louisville University, declared that the main objective of the Republican Administration was to translate into reality the "American dream" of giving equal opportunity to all citizens without distinction based on race, religion or colour.

The Vice-President said the United States could not permit itself to pay the moral and economic price of racial discrimination "against 17,000,000 Negroes." He said that racial prejudice cost the United States "billions of dollars" each year.—France-Press.

Election Votes Re-Checked

Stockholm, Sept. 27.

The Conservative Party has made three new gains so far in the counting of postal votes and the re-checking of votes cast in Sweden's general election on September 16, but the balance of party power is unaffected. The coalition Social Democratic and Agrarian Government still has a secure majority. Distribution of seats in the Lower Chamber is now as follows: Social Democrats 108; Agrarians 19; Liberals 58; Conservatives 42; and Communists six.—Routier.

Bird's Nest In Plane Engine

New Delhi, Sept. 27.

Birds held up the take-off of an airliner by building a nest in one of the engine's waste air ways on the ground here. The Deputy Communications Minister, Mr Raj Behar, said Mr Parthasarthy, the captain, only discovered the trouble when the engine failed to develop full power on take-off. The birds' nest was found in the air intake.

COPPER BELT NOW NORMAL

Salisbury, Sept. 27. The labour situation on the Northern Rhodesian copper belt was normal after nearly three months of labour unrest.

A Chamber of Mines spokesman said there was full turnout of African workers at Roan Antelope Mine which was the only mine where all workers had not returned. They remained on strike after the call by the Union President to return, until now.

Now that the situation in back to normal, the Supreme Council of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers Union is to meet in Kitwe today for the first time since the state of emergency was declared.

A Government-appointed commission is to look into the cause of labour unrest which will meet for the first time in Kitwe tomorrow.

The present state of unrest started in the beginning of July when mining companies said they would not pay daily any staff or supervisory grade African. This took them out of the union's control and the union thought this move was to weaken its power.—China Mail Special.

UPROAR IN CANBERRA

Canberra, Sept. 27.

Senator George Haig provoked an uproar in the Senate today when he asked if Melbourne's military salons would be boycotted during the Olympic games when Australian women athletes would be in Australia for the first time.

He referred to the current international incident caused when Soviet diver threw Nura Ponomareva was charged with scaling five bars in London.

Leader of the Senate, Senator Neil O'Sullivan, said the question would be referred to External Affairs Minister Richard G Casey.—United Press.

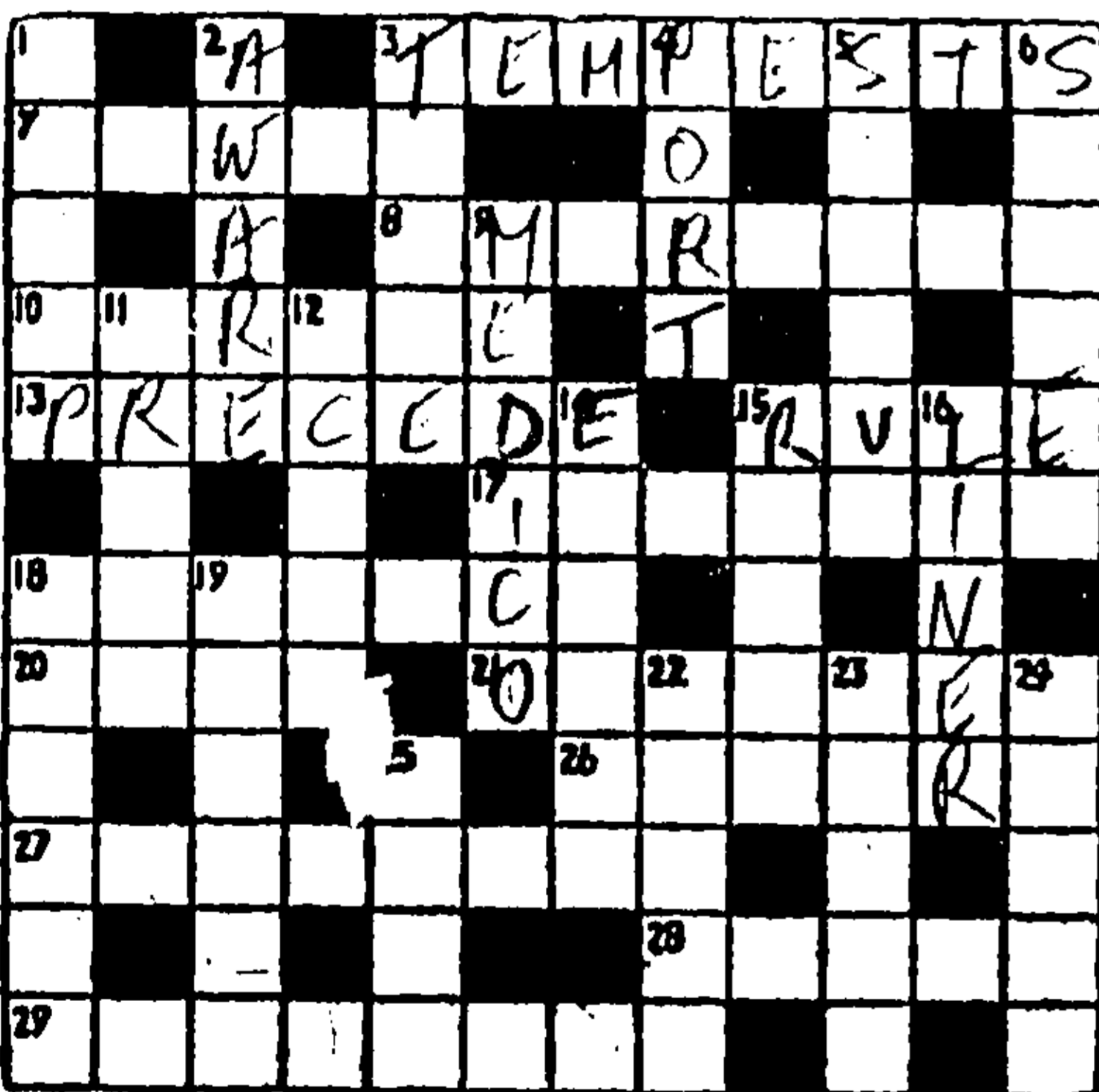
US POLITICAL WRITER DIES

Miami, Sept. 27.

Maj. Oliver Peck Newman, 70, former United Press political writer, died here last night. He had been in a serious condition at the Miami Heart Institute for the last two weeks.

Newman began his reporting career with the Washington Post in 1901 and gained a national reputation for his coverage for United Press of Woodrow Wilson's 1911 presidential campaign.—United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 3 Storms (8).
- 7 Demean (5).
- 8 Gets better (8).
- 10 Abrade (6).
- 13 Go before (7).
- 16 Reign (4).
- 17 Meantime (7).
- 18 Withdraw (7).
- 20 Vivaciously (4).
- 21 Wise utterances (7).
- 26 Complete (5).
- 27 Kept (8).
- 28 Happening (5).
- 29 Fit of temper (8).

DOWN

- 1 Clutch (5).
- 2 Conscious of (5).
- 3 Colloquial nonsense (5).
- 4 Wine (4).
- 5 Taste (6).
- 6 Melanch (6).
- 9 Doctor (6).
- 11 Angler's basket (5).
- 12 Seed of oak (5).
- 14 Freedom of access (8).
- 15 Respond to stimulus (5).
- 16 Passenger ship (5).
- 18 Reas (4).
- 19 Fluid (6).
- 22 Mountain range (5).
- 23 Invigorate (5).
- 24 Faction (5).
- 25 Rank (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Spread, 5 Daube, 8 Mirin, 9 Asail, 10 Lucid, 12 Tool, 13 To be, 14 Delote, 18 Erased, 20 Does, 22 Mets, 23 Start, 25 Mecca, 26 Nimble, 27 Urged, 28 Tamed, 29 Decent. Down: 1 Startled, 2 Restores, 3 Amid, 4 Dilutes, 5 Dilated, 6 Amulet, 7 Biles, 14 Reembles, 15 Excellent, 16 Destard, 17 Learned, 19 Rescue, 21 Opera, 24 Tide.

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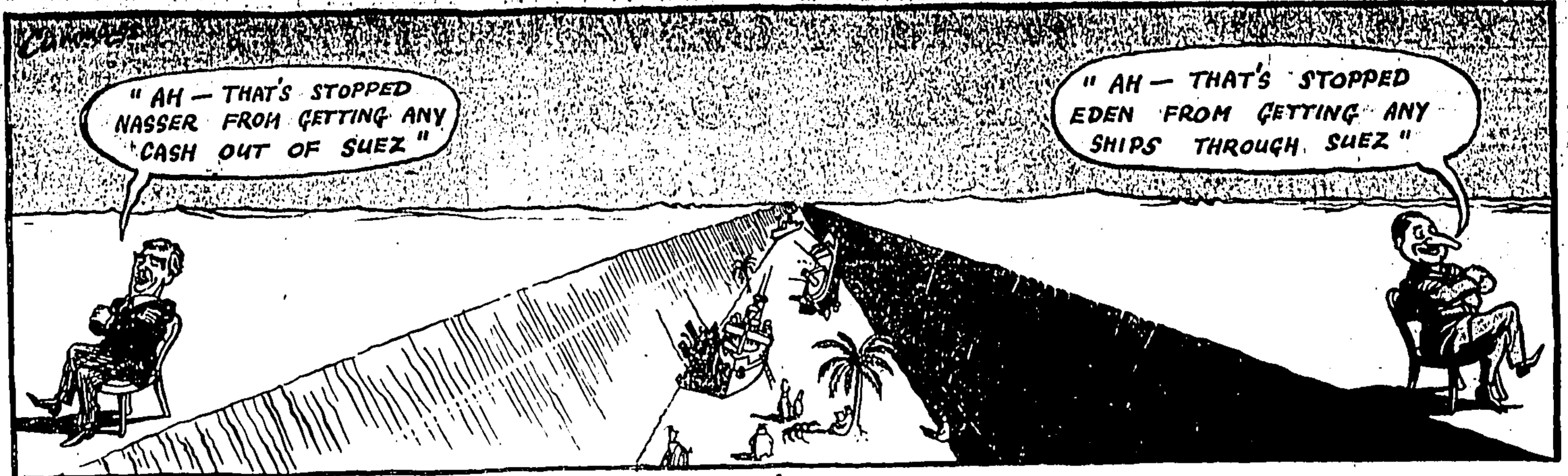
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CUMMINGS' FRIGHTFUL NIGHTMARE

IS "IKE" HOOVER MOVING TO HEAD A POLICE STATE?

JOHAN EDGAR HOOVER, heavy-set, spray-nosed, gang-busting boss of the G-men, rides an electric horse and spends many of his evenings reading the American Journal of Philosophy.

At 60, he is not very different in appearance, outlook or habit from the bustling youth of 23 who took over the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1924.

The electric horse and the philosophical journals characterize his cardinal errors: for the G-man—the G-man must be fit and he must keep his mind alert.

Every federal agent is required to exercise in a gymnasium every day except when he is on a case which would render impracticable knocking-off for official exercise. Higher officials of the FBI are required to exercise only three times a week. Hoover includes himself among those to whom the rule applies—hence the electric horse.

Mental fitness (Hoover refers to the unit and his critics as "mental hollers") he considers even more important. Every FBI agent must have either a law degree or professional accounting qualifications. Professional accountants are necessary—the FBI's original business was mainly the enforcement of the federal anti-trust law and similar financial legislation.

His imprint

ALL this was Hoover's personal doing. In fact, Hoover really built the FBI, and every segment of its now sprawling operation bears his imprint.

Even now, every G-man across the country knows when Hoover is away. The clatter of teletype messages from headquarters slows down and memos lose much of their brisk precision and urgency.

To the public, Hoover is the FBI. His name and his picture are as familiar as those of the President, Marilyn Monroe and the summer's baseball heroes.

Small boys wear mock G-man badges, and consider Hoover a more heroic figure than Davy Crockett or any engine driver.

The FBI, moreover, is a power regarded as sinister by many, with pride by more, and with fear by criminals of every persuasion and stature. Hoover, himself, has always been suspected by intellectuals and liberals and in an age characterized by suspicion bordering at times on a national hysteria, the man and his work have become a major issue.

It has even been suggested that, should Eisenhower retire, Hoover might be nominated for President. There is no doubt that he would poll a lot of votes. Equally, however, there is no doubt that he would refuse to enter politics.

He has always been a civil servant as his father before him was a civil servant. His father died not long after Hoover left high school, and Edgar turned down a scholarship to the University of Virginia because he couldn't afford to take it up.

Hard work

INSTEAD, he became a government clerk and attended George Washington University by night. He graduated in law and joined the Department of Justice.

His passion for detailed hard work attracted the attention of Attorney-General Palmer who, in 1918 launched his now infamous assault on American radicals. Under the authority of the sweeping sedition act—passed hurriedly when the U.S. plunged into World War I—Palmer determined to "clean up" the country.

Hoover, Palmer thought, was just the man he needed. He appointed him (though he was then only 24) Special Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the prosecutions.

Actually, the affair didn't turn out quite as Palmer expected. More than 6,000 people were arrested and often held for days



without even being told what the charges against them were. Under the acts, they were not brought before the courts but before the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which had the power to detain them upon conviction.

Between the arresting zealots and the tribunal stood Hoover, whose job it was to sift the evidence and present the prosecutions.

Actually, out of the 6,000 only 250 were ever deported. Hoover threw out most of the evidence on sight. He scrupulously read all the books, articles and pamphlets written by the suspects, spent hours in often friendly conversation with them.

The acts were sweeping, and to doubt many even of the 250 had, in fact, committed no real offence. But Hoover saw that each of them did have a fair hearing under the law as it stood.

He established not only his ability but his independence as well.

Two years later he was made assistant director of the FBI (then the plain "Bureau of Investigation") the "Federal" was a touch Hoover added later) and then, in 1924, director.

In 1924, the Bureau was riddled with political appointees, incompetents, and plain deadbeats. As Hoover himself says: "No one ever let me hear of the Bureau being connected with the Bureau. He would have been ashamed

of it. Everybody would have thought he was a crook or a deadbeat."

Hoover asked a big slice of the staff after he got an assurance from Attorney-General Harlan Stone (later a U.S. Chief Justice) that the Bureau would henceforth be non-political.

He tightened up the qualifications for employment as a federal agent, rebuilt its sub-bureau across the country.

About that time, the U.S. was plunging headlong into a wave of racketeering which ushered in what, in many cities, became a reign of terror. The gangsters often had powerful hold on local politicians and, so, on local law enforcement agencies.

In addition, the advent of the automobile and super-highway had made crime much more difficult to contain within state boundaries. At that time, the federal police had almost no jurisdiction, no powers of arrest, and no authorization to carry arms.

Gradually, the FBI's powers increased until in 1932 the Department of Justice drew up 21 bills to enable the Bureau to make a major war on national crime. It now has powers to deal with kidnapping, bribery, extortion, federal prison escapes, and a host of other offences ranging downwards to violations of the migratory bird laws.

The biggest extension of the Bureau's powers, however, came

His enemies allege the FBI chief has built an organisation so powerful and so efficient he could easily do it but those who remember the days of gang warfare and big crime waves have reason to be thankful to him

By **LES ARMOUR**

about through Hoover's own efforts. He established the nation's first functioning criminal identification system. The system became indispensable to local police authorities and, as a result, the FBI came to have a hand in most major criminal investigations in the country.

On the whole, the FBI co-operates with local police much as Britain's Scotland Yard co-operates on major hunts with local police organisations.

Hoover has often been attacked for unnecessarily seeking publicity for the FBI and for, at times, usurping authority of local police forces.

The publicity, however, is a matter of dire necessity in a country where politics constantly threatens to impinge on the civil service. Only by consciously making the voters proud of the FBI as it was could Hoover hope to force the politicians to honour Harlan Stone's pledge and stay out.

Precision engine

AS to invasions of local authority, one story is enough to explain why it has sometimes been necessary.

On one occasion an FBI agent checked into a Midwestern town and went to the local police station to consult the probable hiding places of a noted underworld character.

He was told the chief was at home. On arrival, the FBI man found the chief on his front porch playing cribbage with the wanted man.

The chief put up a strong argument against the arrest of his companion.

In the United States, criminals and the police have often worked together.

Hoover has managed to keep the FBI honest and, indirectly, the FBI has done a lot toward cleaning up local police forces. A tense, forthright man, he gives visitors the impression that his huge bulk is powered by a precision engine and that his mind is an adjunct to a calculating machine.

He works from 9 a.m. until well after knocking-off time in

a small, neat office which adjoins his private conference room, a vast, ornate room which looks as though it might happily house the board of directors of General Motors.

He walks to lunch to a cafeteria nearly half a mile away, refuses to have a bodyguard. He never smokes, sometimes has one drink in Washington bars, enjoys nightclubs on his visits to New York.

A bachelor, he lives alone in a six-roomed house. When he is at home he reads philosophical and medical journals and sometimes plays soft dance music on his radio.

No tapping

HIS sense of right and wrong extends even to the most difficult phases of police activity. In the early thirties he once shocked a Congressional committee by telling it that FBI agents were absolutely forbidden to tap telephones in search of evidence.

The committee chairman pointed out that the other federal law enforcement agencies (at that time the prohibition-enforcement section was separate, and even now the Secret Service and the Treasury's investigation department are not connected with the FBI) did tap wires.

He also pointed out that the Supreme Court had ruled wire tapping was legal.

Hoover still insisted that wire tapping was immoral and, as far as he is concerned, that was that.

In the end, the Attorney-General forced a compromise. FBI agents who were sure they could only get evidence by wire

tapping were to apply, in each case, for special permission from Hoover. If Hoover felt that the national interest in fact demanded wire tapping, he would sanction it.

Lately, moral issues have become more complicated. The FBI was charged with the loyalty screening of 3,000,000 U.S. Government employees and with the investigation of Communists under new legislation which, in fact, makes it illegal to advocate the overthrow of the U.S. Government by force.

Hoover issued special instructions to his staff pointing out "we are a human organisation, functioning in a field where the possibility of error is high, where temperament is sensitive and where the security of the individual is paramount. The men of the FBI have been taught that it is more important to establish innocence than guilt."

More enemies

IN fact, the FBI has trod warily. Less than 200 of the 3,000,000 employees concerned were accused of disloyalty and dismissed and, up to now hardly more than a dozen Communists have been prosecuted.

The FBI has been even more meticulous than usual in the presentation of evidence, and Hoover has made more enemies among the McCarthyites than among any other single group of Washington politicians. Many extreme right-wingers feel that the FBI has walked too warily.

In fact, of course, the FBI can only present evidence in any case. It cannot, itself, even make formal accusations, and its standards of evidence have purposefully been kept high.

Hoover's enemies, however, allege that he has built an organisation so powerful and efficient that it could easily be used to turn the U.S. overnight into a police state. Hoover maintains that such an organisation is necessary and that it is entirely good so long as it remains under proper control and is used for its present purposes.

It is also extremely doubtful that many FBI men would co-operate with anyone who tried to change the force's use.

However that may be, anyone who remembers the days of gang warfare and the great national crime waves has reason to be thankful to Hoover.

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THE GREAT SCHOOLS CRISIS IN BRITAIN

By **JOHN McKENNA**

London. Riding is short 300. Hull, Walsall, Leeds, Lancashire and West Bromwich are on the verge of crisis.

Nearly half the children in British schools found themselves in classes bigger than the prescribed size.

In some places, curiously, there was a teacher surplus—noticeably in Wales.

Indeed, taken as an overall figure, there are 248,000 teachers for the country's 6,034,000 school children—or one teacher for every 24. But not every teacher is qualified, of course, to do every job as the figure, in fact, is misleading. Since 1951, the position has been getting worse, despite the immense efforts of the government to increase the supply of teachers.

The reason is not hard to find: Liverpool is short 180 teachers; Yorkshire's West

Yorkshire is short 300. Hull, Walsall, Leeds, Lancashire and West Bromwich are on the verge of crisis.

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The children now crowding the schools were born in the "birth boom" years of the end of the war and just after, while new teachers must be recruited from people born in the depression years when the birth rate was at its all-time low.

Short of importing teachers, there just doesn't seem to be any answer.

Nor is it by any means certain that there ever will be an answer.

The time will come (about 1970) when the teachers will be recruited from the "birth boom" period. But it does not follow that more people with the requisite talents for teaching—or the desire to teach—were born in the boom period than in the slump.

A mere increase in birth does not ensure a corresponding increase in the people of any particular type.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

SHARE PRICES MOVE UP AGAIN

Suez Dispute Still
A Restraining
Influence

THREE DIVIDENDS

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The Hongkong Stock Exchange registered another small gain this week when share prices rose under the impetus of a slight improvement in the Suez Canal situation and some good company news.

Turnover was up from \$2.75 million in the previous week (less a half-day for the Mid-Autumn Festival) to \$4.348 million which was the highest turnover for five weeks.

Prices generally closed below their last levels and yesterday's market was dull and uncertain. Despite this, the Suez Canal dispute still tends to act as a restraining influence on investment.

'Cautious Attitude'

A leading broker who provides me with a weekly summary and 'Suez continues to overshadow the market and consequently a cautious attitude is being maintained.

Signs of a slight improvement in sentiment at the beginning of the week caused prices to harden fractionally in most sections but this movement lacked any real follow through and only a few counters have made continued headway.

However, the undertone remains fairly steady. There have been some good features: the Dairy Farm 52½-cent interim (unchanged) appeared to please the market and Parnis closed 50 cents higher. Watsons closed \$1 higher at \$13.80 (10 cents below the week's peak) and reports of better results in its financial year ends next month.

Yaumati Interim

Wheelock Marten rose to \$8.4 yesterday, but closed 20 cents off to show a net gain of 20 cents on the week. The Chairman, Mr. G. E. Marten, returned from the United Kingdom yesterday. The Hon. Cedric Belfrage, another director, is expected to arrive in the Colony on Sunday and brokers expect the dividend will be announced next week. This week's activity is possibly the result of speculation.

Yaumati have announced a \$2.50 interim, unchanged. Union Insurance have announced a \$1 interim, which the Stock Exchange says is the same as last year's. But according to the Stock Exchange handbook the company paid only one dividend of \$2.2-6 for the year.

Other market news I hear this week is that Doicks' \$2 rise is due to better financial results. It is now three-quarters of the way through the financial year. Wharves have also risen \$2, largely due to a one-man bidding campaign, which has been brokers puzzled. They cannot see the reason for the interest in the share's present 4 25 per cent yield.

Pressure Exerted

Cottons have done better despite the statement by Lord Selkirk ("Lancashire has a strong case against the Hongkong cotton industry") which has aroused concern among the Chamber of Commerce, and manufacturers. Personally, I think it is most unlikely that it has any significance at all. He is, after all, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and it is probable that Lancashire mill owners—Cyril Lord for one—have been exerting some pressure on him to speak up for the industry during his visit to Japan.

Selkirk, incidentally, is not a Lancashire man. He is a Scot, born in Dorchester with a home in Ayrshire.

Brokers say the reason for cottons' improvement this week was that they have been under-rated for some time and that a rise was overdue. Nanyang have put on 15 cents to \$7.40 and Textiles 10 cents to \$4.50.

'Devaluation'

There has been some speculation in Hongkong this week on the future course of sterling. I was told in the House of Commons yesterday by one very reliable observer, "the share market has

★ The Share Market At A Glance ★

	Aug 29	Sept 6	Sept 13	Sept 20	Sept 27	Up or down
HK Bank	1000b	1040m	1030	1030	1030b	steady
Lombard	45s	47s	47s	47s	47s	steady
Union	8.80m	8.80m	8.80m	8.80m	8.80m	steady
Underwriters	23.70b	23.70b	23.80m	23.80m	23.80m	steady
Union Wharf	8.80	8.85	8.70	8.85m	8.85	+200
Wheelocks	8.80	8.85	8.70	8.85m	8.85	+200
HK Wharf	8.80	8.85	8.70	8.85m	8.85	+200
HK Docks	41½	41½	41	41½	41½	+20
Provident	14	13.80b	13.80	13.80	13.80b	+100
HK Hotels	15.80	15.80	15	15.80	15.80b	+100
HK Land	08	07½	08½	05¼	05	steady
Humphreys	20	20s	20s	20s	20s	steady
HK Realty	1.475m	1.425m	1.45s	1.45s	1.45	steady
HK Terms	24.20	23.40m	23.40	23.40	23.70m	+30c
Mar Ferry	135	135b	135	135m	135	+34
Yaumati	110	109	107	110	111	+30c
Ch Lights (o)	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	+30c
Ch Lights (n)	21.80	21.70b	21.60	21.90	22.10	+30c
Electric	32	31½	30½	31½	31½	steady
Ch Telephone	25.30	25m	24½	24.80	24.90	+10c
Ch Cement	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	steady
Ch Dairy Farm	16.20m	16	15½	15.70b	16.20	+50c
A.S. Watson	12.70m	12.60m	12.45m	12.70b	13.90	+31
Lane Crawford	20.40m	20.60s	20.80s	20.80s	20.60m	steady
Yangtze	6.80b	6.70	6.80s	6.70b	6.80m	+10c
Allied	10.60m	10.60s	10.60m	10.60m	10.50s	steady
Textile Corp	4.40m	4.25b	4.40	4.40b	4.40	+10c
Nanyang	7.40m	7.45s	7.30	7.25b	7.40	+15c

Union Insurance
Society Dividend

The Directors of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 2.1 per share on account of the year 1956, payable on November 20.

WORLD
RUBBER
MARKETS

New York, Sept. 27. The No. 1 rubber futures contract closed today 21 to 105 points higher with sales of 21 contracts.

Closing prices:
September
December
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

Investment companies reflect the better tone in the market with both Allied and Yangtze fractionally better after several weeks of weakness.

The hand section is quiet, with Hongkong Hotels up fractionally and Laid, 50 cents off after their 51 rise last week.

Blue Chips made some good gains on Monday. They close below their best but still higher on the week. One exception, Electric, closed 25 cents lower, after opening yesterday at \$31½. Telephones are 10 cents higher, and the two Lights and Trans 30 cents higher. Both Star and Yaumati have made gains.

Green Island Cement is holding up well at \$37.

There is a diary of the week:
Friday: A number of shares show fractional gains. T/O: \$850,000.
Monday: More cheerful tone. Fresh gains. T/O: \$1,100,000.
Tuesday: Prices fluctuate within narrow limits. T/O: \$1,200,000.
Wednesday: Steady and dull market with a few shares firmer. T/O: \$938,000.
Thursday: Dull conditions and price movements few and small. T/O: \$800,000.

New York Foreign
Exchange

Closing rates were:
Canada 1.02-5/16
England 1.02-5/16
France 1.02-5/16
Germany 1.02-5/16
Italy 1.02-5/16
Japan 1.02-5/16
Netherlands 1.02-5/16
Sweden 1.02-5/16
Switzerland 1.02-5/16
United States 1.02-5/16

London Foreign
Exchange

Closing rates were:
Canada 1.02-5/16
England 1.02-5/16
France 1.02-5/16
Germany 1.02-5/16
Italy 1.02-5/16
Japan 1.02-5/16
Netherlands 1.02-5/16
Sweden 1.02-5/16
Switzerland 1.02-5/16
United States 1.02-5/16

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:
Sterling notes (per \$1) 1.02-5/16
Australian notes (per \$1) 1.02-5/16
New Zealand notes (per \$1) 1.02-5/16
Hong Kong dollars (per \$1) 1.02-5/16
Singapore dollars (per \$1) 1.02-5/16

Wall Street Fails
To Keep
Brief Rally Going

New York, Sept. 27.

The market made another stab at recovery today but it just couldn't generate enough enthusiasm to keep a rally going.

The closing going found yesterday's small gains—the result of a brief sharp rally—more than wiped out. Barring unforeseen developments, Wall Street feels the market is unlikely to pull out of its rut until after election.

Today's decline was completely without pressure as evidenced by volume which slipped to 1,770,000 shares from 2,370,000 yesterday.

Steel, metals and rails were hardest hit in the selling out of a total 1,135 issues. Steel was lower, 32½ higher. Industrial shares gave up 1.84 on average, rails 1.12 and utilities 0.36. The industrial group is around June 11 levels. Rails reach back to mid-February.

Rail Losses

Losses in the rails ranged to a point or 1½ points in Chesapeake & Ohio.

Steel losses ran to a point or so in Bethlehem, Republic, and Carnegie. US Steel and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

Chrysler fell a point in motors, Ford and General Motors declined fractionally.

Shell Oil, Phillips and Union Oil declined around a point in the oils, but Gulf countered with a rise of close to one.

New York Stock Exchange bond volume was \$3,100,000.

American Stock Exchange volume was \$800,000 shares.

Dow-Jones closing averages were:

30 Industrial 479.76
20 Rails 144.70
10 Steel 144.70
10 Bonds 144.70
10 Utilities 144.70
10 Chemicals 144.70
10 Textiles 144.70
10 Miscellaneous 144.70
10 Total 144.70

The market opened below last night's close but offerings were quickly absorbed by trade after which price gradually appreciated throughout the day with sellers somewhat reserved.

Futures:
No. 1 rubber per lb. Oct. 80½-80½
No. 2 rubber per lb. Oct. 80½-80½
No. 3 rubber per lb. Oct. 80½-80½
Spot rubber unbleached 74-76
Rubber crepe 74-76
No. 1 pale crepe 110-121

The market was quietly steady with prices up 1/16th to 27 pence. Prices:

No. 1 Baa spot 20½-21½
Settlement house terms:
Nov. 20½-21½
Dec. 20½-21½
Jan./Mar. 20½-21½
Apr./June 20½-21½
July/Sept 20½-21½
Oct. 20½-21½
Nov. 20½-21½
Dec. 20½-21½
Baa crepe thin Oct. 24½
Baa crepe thick Oct. 24½

United Press.

United Press.

United Press.

United Press.

United Press.

United Press.

TODAY'S
SHARE
PRICES

(From Our Correspondent)

Business down on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$125,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

Shares Buyers Sellers Sales

Bank 1025 1030 100 1030

Insurance 1000 1010 100 1010

Shipping 40 41 100 41

Wholesale 9 20 1000 9 20

Docks, etc. 10 11 100 11

Hotel 13 14 100 14

Land, etc. 10 11 100 11

HK Hotel 13 14 100 14

HK Land 10 11 100 11

Amalg. 1.475 1.485 100 1.485

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New York Cotton
Futures Trading
Range Over \$1 Bale

New York, Sept. 27.

Cotton futures today saw-sawed indecisively over a range of \$1 a bale, responding to small orders either way while traders awaited new incentives.

At the close prices ruled up 1 to off 1 point. The market opened up 2 to off 1 point. New Orleans closed up 2 to off 4 points.

Cro news, textile market developments, heavy loan impoundments and export developments apparently were discounted for the time being.

Meantime, evening-up operations featured in the October deliveries while mills and exporters also bought nearby, supposedly covering against textile orders or export commitments.

Later deliveries made alternate spurts of technical realising and hedge selling. The declines attracted buying credited to New Orleans account and commission houses.

Productive loan entries continued to rise at a rapid rate. Impoundings for the week ended Sept. 21 reached 156,027 bales, largest for any week this season and represented a gain of 29,377 bales over the preceding week.

NEW YORK
Prices of futures closed today as follows:

Oct. 34.00
Nov. 34.00
Dec. 34.00
Jan. 34.00
Feb. 34.00
Mar. 34.00
Apr. 34.00
May 34.00
June 34.00
July 34.00
Aug. 34.00
Sept. 34.00

SAO PAULO
Prices of futures closed today as follows:

Oct. 34.00
Nov. 34.00
Dec. 34.00
Jan. 34.00
Feb. 34.00
Mar. 34.00
Apr. 34.00
May 34.00
June 34.00
July 34.00
Aug. 34.00
Sept. 34.00

UNITED STATES
In the US the average price for spots was 32.10 cents. San totalled 65,999 bales.—United Press.

P.O.B.I.E.A.
COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards Leaves London Due Hongkong
"CARTRIDGE" 28th Sept. 28th October
"CHUBAN" 28th Sept. 28th October
"CANTON" 10th October 12th November

Via Southampton, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

Homewards Leaves Hongkong Due London
"CARTRIDGE" 31st October 31st October
"CHUBAN" 31st October 31st October
"CANTON" 10th November 10th November

Via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

FREIGHT SERVICE

"SINGAPORE" due 1st Oct. from U.K.
"SOMALI" due 20th Oct. from U.K.
"SINGAPORE" loads 23rd Oct. for Singapore, P. Swet, tenham, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Grange-mouth

"SURT" due 8th Nov. from U.K.

ALL VESSELS OUTWARDS AND HOMEWARDS HAVE LIBERTY TO PROCEED VIA SUEZ CANAL, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE OR PANAMA CANAL AT OWNERS OPTION.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

1856 — A HUNDRED YEARS OF SERVICE — 1956

"SANGOLA" due 20th Sept. for Calcutta
"INCHSTAFFA" due 8th Oct. for Japan
"WARORA" due 10th Oct. for Japan, Shanghai, Hongkong, Chongqing & Calcutta

"URLANA" due 1st Oct. for Japan, Singapore, Bombay, Karachi, Bombay, Bahr, Khormashair & Kuwait
"ITOLA" due 17th Oct. for Japan, Singapore, Bombay, Karachi, Bombay, Bahr, Khormashair & Kuwait

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